(c) the number of employees who have rendered unemployed as a result thereof;

(d) whether Government Jiave made any plan to re-employ or to give unemployment allowance to such employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) During the last 4 years (1999-2000 to 2002-2003) strategic sale of 11 Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs), 18 hotel properties of India Tourism Development Corporation Ltd. (ITDC) and 3 hotel properties of Hotel Corporation of India Ltd. (HCI) have been completed. One hotel property of ITDC has been given on long-term lease-cum-management contract.

(b) No disinvested PSU has been closed.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Disinvestment of fifty per cent shares

3630. SHRI MATILAL SARKAR: Will the Minister of DISINVESTMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the establishments where disinvestment has gone beyond fifty per cent of the shares;

(b) the number of employees and workers in each of these establishments at the time of disinvestment and as on the 28th February, 2003;

(c) whether any review has been made on the workings of these establishments after putting to disinvestment; and

(d) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF DISINVESTMENT (SHRI ARUN SHOURIE): (a) and (b) The required information, in respect of disinvested PSUs for which information has been provided by the concerned companies, is given in Statement-I (See below).

(c) and (d) Disinvestment of PSUs through strategic sale was initiated only about three years back and most of the transactions have been concluded in the last two years. Anecdotal evidence suggests that it has

facilitated the productive use of assets. Data on the sales and profit of selected PSUs, for which information has been provided by the concerned companies, is given in Statement-ll (See below). Information provided by the companies suggests that reduction in employment is minimal. Often it is a continuation of restructuring initiated earlier, necesssitated by the internal requirements of the disinvested company. In one case employment has increased after disinvestment. Pending wage agreements have been finalised in several cases resuslting in an increase in wages and allowances for employees.

Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. (MFIL) and Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL) were loss-making companies prior to disinvestment. Post disinvestment, the companies have seen a substantial growth in sales and loss levels have been significantly reduced. Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL) was a profitable company, which was disinvested in June, 2002. During the first nine months of 2002-2003, as reported by the company, there has been a 11% increase in gross turnover and a 104% increase in net profit as compared to the same period in the previous year. In BALCO, various operational and input costs have been reduced, the production of hot metal has increased and the new management is considering a substantial increase in the capacity.

These examples show that efficiency enhancement has been achieved by disinvested PSUs, which is beneficial for the economy and for employment

Statement-I

Details of divested PSUs for which information has been provided by the concerned companies.

SI. No.	PSUs in which more than 50% equity has been disinvested	Date of Disinvest-ment	Number of employees on the date of disinvestment	Present Position	
				Number of employees	Date of Report
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd.	31.01.2000	2037	1028	31.03.2003

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd.	02.03.2001	6436	5011	01.03.2003
3.	CMC Ltd.	16.10.2001	3119	3544	31.10.2002
4.	HTL Ltd.	16.10.2001	1138	928	31.03.2003
5.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	05.02.2002	2902	2769	31.12.2002
6.	IBP Ltd.	05.02.2002	2200	2196	31.12.2002
7.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd.	14.02.2002	1149	977	01.01.2003
8.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd.	11.04.2002	8322	6042	01.04.2003
9.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd.	17.05.2002	13536	13401	31.12.2002
10.	India Tourism Development Corporation				
	(') Hotel Madurai Ashok	31.01.2002	61	55	Sept. 2002
	(ii) Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok	29.11.2001	36	33	10.02.2003
	(hi) TABR, Mamalla-puram	01.02.2002	56	47	28.02.2003
	(iv) Hotel Ashok Bangalore	29.11.2001	411	400	31.12.2002
	(v) Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	05.02.2002	214	2	31.12.2002
	(vi) LVPH, Udaipur	05.02.2002	87	42	31.12.2002
	(vii) Hotel Manali Ashok	31.05.2002	13	3	31.03.2003
	(viii) KABR, Kovalam	31.05.2002	358	247	31.03.2003
	(ix) Hotel Airport Ashok, Kolkata	31.05.2002	301	300	31.12.2002
	(x) Hotel Khajuraho, Ashok	07.08.2002	NIL	17	31.12.2002

1	2	3	4	5	6
	(xi) Q'utub Hotel, New Delhi	05.02.2002	176	60	31.12.2002
	(xii) Hotel Varanasi Ashok	07.08.2002	83	3	31.12.2002
11.	Hotel Corporation of India				
	(i) Centaur Hotel Bombay	18.04.2002	796	321	31.03.2003
	(ii) Indo Hokke Hotels, Rajgir	26.03.2002	18	18	28.02.2003

Statement-II

Sales/Profit figures of selected PSUs where more than 50% has been disinvested

SI. N	Company Name	Period (Rs. i	Sale in crore)	Net Profit (Rs. in crore)
1.	Modern Food Industries (India) Ltd. (MFIL)	Jan to Dec. 01	232	-12
2.	Bharat Aluminium Company Ltd. (BALCO)	2001-02	714.65	18.76
3.	CMC Ltd.	2001-02	565.33	25.09
4.	HTL Ltd.	2001-02	233	-107.61
5.	Videsh Sanchar Nigam Ltd. (VSNL)	Nine months ending Dec. 02	3780	589
6.	IBP Ltd.	Nine months ending Dec. 02	6754	49
7.	Paradeep Phosphates Ltd. (PPL)	Nine months ending Dec. 02	499	-50.42
8.	Hindustan Zinc Ltd. (HZL)	Nine months ending Dec. 02	1080	95
9.	Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. (IPCL)	Nine months ending Dec. 02	3656	114